The Bombay Gazette.

No 9774—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.....As. 4.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines. All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do.	..... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	..... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wants (or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

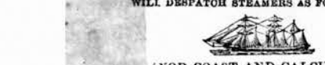
Price per Copy .....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. ETHIOPIA, 2,023 Tons, on THURSDAY, 18th March, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Berjore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 23rd March, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Buerch, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

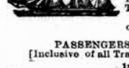
S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th March, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S.S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 8th April, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Java, connects at Delagoa Bay with Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s Line of Steamers to Natal and the Cape.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th March 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	...	Rs. 40
Suez	220	150	...	80
Port Said	380	240	Including Wine	90
Messina	500	340	...	140
Naples	500	340	...	140
Leghorn	500	340	...	140
Genoa	500	340	...	140
Marseilles	520	350	...	145

Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

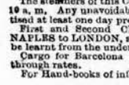
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 21st November 1879.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FARE.....Rs. 400.



MR. DAVID McIVER'S Steamer SICILY, Captain GREEN, 1,675 Tons, 200 H.P. nominal, will sail as above on the 27th April.

She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th March 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

TO LIVERPOOL VIA GENOA.

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S.S. BRITANNIA	3069	360	R Hutchison	..18th March.

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S.S. OLYMPIA	2050	424	J. Craig	..24th March.
S.S. COLUMBIA	2080	370	Wm. Young	..7th April.
S.S. MACEDONIA	2272	486	J. Laird	..21st April.
S.S. ITALIA	2245	424	T. G. Knox	..5th May.
S.S. TRINACRIA	2167	424	L. White	..about 12th do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade and have accomodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
,, ,,	Liverpool	,, 600
,, ,,	Marseilles and Genoa	,, 450
,, ,,	Naples	,, 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched for the above port :—

	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	about April 7th.
BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2,100	300	,, May 5th.
TRENTHAM HALL	J.C. Shaw	2,100	3 0	,, June 3rd.

FARE TO MALTA.....Rs. 400
,, TO LIVERPOOL..... ,, 500

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HALL LINE
BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA.....Rs. 400.
,, LIVERPOOL..... ,, 500.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	..24th Mar.
S.S. SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	..21st Apl.
S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	..19th May.
S.S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	..18th June.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	..20th March
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	..27th do.
DECCAN	3429	550	W. R. Andrews	..3rd April.
TEHERAN	2589	460	A. H. Johnson	..10th do.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	..17th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Bruce	..24th do.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	..1st May.
BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	..8th do.
VERONA	3065	600	W. Barratt	..15th do.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	..22nd do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	..29th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 15th March 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	..26th March.
THIBET	2593	400	E. Ashdown	..9th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 12th March 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	..26th March.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m, on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 12th March 1880. Superintendent.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Ship CENTURION, from LONDON, are hereby informed of the Ship's ARRIVAL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay from the Prince's Dock.

All claims must be presented and passed by the Captain before the Ship's departure, none other will be admitted.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.
Bombay, 15th March 1880.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, by the S. S. BATAVIA, from LIVERPOOL, are informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL, and are requested to forward their BILLS of LADING to this Office for counter-signature.

They are also hereby informed that it will be necessary for them to SIGN the AVERAGE BOND, now in circulation, recording therein the value of their consignments, and PAY a DEPOSIT to meet their share of GENERAL AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION prior to DELIVERY of their GOODS.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 15th March 1880. Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,044
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON,
Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SPORTING NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Byculla Race Course on FRIDAY next, the 19th instant, at 7 a.m.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieut.-Col.,
Honorary Secretary, Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 13th March 1880.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the supply of 25,000 TEAKWOOD BRAKE BLOCKS, to be delivered as required from time to time during the twelve months commencing 1st June next. Templates of the Blocks can be seen, and specification, with particulars of the number required of each description obtained, by application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders "Endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 25th March instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Persons whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 4th March 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The SALE of the Manchester and Bombay mills advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALES OF WINE, SPIRIT, BEER, OILMANSTORES, &c., IN APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Apollo Street, Fort, the stock in trade of Messrs. Jewajee Ruttonjee's Sons, breaking up their establishment, comprising wine and spirit, oilmanstores, provision, glassware, about 150 casks of Boss's Beer in quarts and pints, bottled by Stone, just received per mail steamer Kashgar, shop furniture, a six light chandelier, vase lamps, wallshades, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., at No. 22, Government House Road, Parell, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich star cut glassware, best plated and porcelainwares, a walnutwood cottage pianoforte, by George Butler and Co., &c., the property of G. Mathew, Esq. The same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plate, tea and coffee service, cruet, pickle, and liquor frames, toast rack, bedwarmer, curry and vegetable dishes, ice pitcher, silver, table spoons and forks, 3-covers, table cutlesticks, dessert knives and forks, cutlery and handsomely carved and French polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, comprising drawing room, dining, pier, side, dressing and washland tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy, folding, low, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, screens, hatstand and 6-fee, chiffoniers, lamps, bookstand, iron fourposts bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, dressing and cheval glasses, a walnutwood cottage pianoforte, by George Butler and Co. pictures, flower vases, table ornaments, carpets, table and hanging lamp, bath, dispense, and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey dhoties, 8 yards.
7 cases prints.
4 cotton umbrellas.

A few articles of furniture of a gentleman, comprising blackwood conversation and sofa couches round washing and dressing tables, hatstand, arm and easy chairs, glass pedestal, table lamp, hanging argand lamp, &c.

On account and at the risk of Esmailji Currimbhoy
E C—16-18—3 ca cs cheddar cheese.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 40, Upper Colaba, opposite the Morley Hall, the valuable and handsome household furniture, a set of English-made solid mahogany portable drawing room furniture, consisting of a round table, 6 chairs, 1 pretieu chair, 1 chiffonier, 1 large Brussels carpet, and 1 velvet table-cover, all packed in one case, rich cut glassware, handsome porcelainware, a rosewood cottage pianoforte, an oakwood cottage harmonium by Evan, a strong double-mounted circular front bfoughan, a grey Arab horse, a sleeping or hill tent in good order, books, &c., the property of H. Bower, Esq., of the 7th Royal Fusiliers.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY next, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD & CO are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 41, Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a light mail phaeton, by Lewis, of Salisbury, in good order, a handsome Dunnett phaeton, a strong Arab horse, single and double poled tents, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major B T Giraud.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view 4 days before the sale.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON SPINNERS AND OTHERS.

Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public sale in one lot at the Godown opposite the police station at Lower Parell, near the Jute Mill on THURSDAY next, the 25th March, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

One pair of mules of about 650 spindles a side, 1½ gauge 1877, (new) and about 3 tons of shafting hangers and pulleys, silver cans, drawing frame rollers, mule clearers, &c.

For further particulars and order to view, apply to Messrs JAMES SCOTT and CO, 26 Apollo Street, Sassoon Buildings, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 18th March 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MOOZAWER PACADY, MAZAGON.

On SATURDAY, the 27th March 1880, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the owner, if not previously sold by private contract on or before the 20th instant.

All that piece of Government land with all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at a place called Moozawer Pacady, 4th Row at Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 375, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, containing by admeasurement about 295 square yards, and bounded on the East by the P and O S N Company's Dockyard, on the west by the Public road, on the north by a passage and the house of Sorabjee Dorabjee Dingra, and on the south by a passage and the house of John Pedro dos Remedios.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at No 4, Meadow Street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 18th March 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 26th, 27th, and 29th March, on account of the EASTER and HOLI HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,

G. W. MOULTRIE,
Bombay, 17th March 1880. Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 26th, 27th, and 29th March, on account of the EASTER and HOLI HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 16th March 1880.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR .....Mr. C. S. Nazir.

THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,

Mr Boncicault's Comedy in four Acts,

"LONDON ASSURANCE."

Sir Harcourt Courtly	Mr A H Tapping
Charles Courtly	Mr C Cartwright
Dolly Spanker	Miss Gertrude Doré
Dazzle	Mr H R Teesdale
Mark Meddle	Mr J S Hewitt
Cool	Mr Carlyon
Max Harkaway	Mr Thompson
Lady Gay Spanker	Miss Agnes Birchenough
Grace Harkaway	Miss Edith Wilson
Pert	Miss Madge Antoinette.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	,, 16
Orchestra Stalls	,, 4
Stalls	,, 3
Pit	,, 2
Back Seats	,, 1

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m.; performance commences at 9 p.m.

STAGE MANAGER ..... Mr. H. B. TEESDALE.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR... ,, A. J. LEVEY.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
S. S. BRITANNIA.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* GENOA.

THIS Steamer will sail as above at 6 p.m. THIS EVENING. Passengers are requested to be on board not later than half past 5 p.m.

The Company's Steam Launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder for the convenience of Passengers from 4 p.m. till the Steamer sails.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th March 1880.

CUNARD LINE.
DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE S.S. BATAVIA, 2,553 Tons, 450 H.P., THE FIRST OF THE "CUNARD COMPANY'S LINE, will be despatched as above on or about the 3rd April.

Her accommodation is spacious, comfortable and airy, and fitted with all requisites for the comfort of Passengers. Carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

FARE TO MALTA .....Rs. 400.
,, TO LIVERPOOL..... ,, 500.

For other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CANTON FLANNEL.

THE undersigned have FOR SALE best CANTON FLANNEL made by the Laconia Mills, New York. 40 yards in a piece.

WARDEN & Co.
14, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES TWENTY (20) PER SHARE for the half year ended 31st December, 1879, DECLARED at the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above named Company, held on the 17th instant, will be PAID on and after FRIDAY, the 19th instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2½ p.m., (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.) to the shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 10th instant, on PRODUCTION of their SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order,

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 17th March 1880.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
NEW BOOKS.

Stanford's New Map of Cabul, Coloured	4 8
Do do Afghanistan do	8 8
James's German and English Dictionary	2 4
In Love and War	3 12
Beckett's Book of Building	3 0
Russia and England, by Ok	8 12
Training College Atlas	11 12
The Afghan Knife, New Edn	3 12
Hogg's Indian Notes	3 4
Quida's Dog of Flanders	1 4
Helen Leaves, by Wilkie Collins	3 12
Kaye's Sepoy War, 3 Vols	40 0
Malleson's Indian Mutiny, 2 Vols	24 0
Do on Herat	5 0
Redhouse's Turkish Dictionary, New Edn 1880	25 0
Cooley's Cyclopedia of Practical Receipts, 2 Vols., New Edn 1880	20 4
Moore's Family Medicines for India, New Edn 1880	7 4
Ringer's Therapeutics, New Edn 1880	9 8
Rutterman's Year Book 1880	11 12
DeBrett's Peerage and Baronetage 1880	15 12
Hodgson's Essays relating to Indian subjects, 2 vols	17 8
Laurie's Our Burmese War and Relations with Burma	10 0
Hayes' Veterinary Notes	4 12
Do Horse Management in India	4 12
Steel: Its History, Manufacture, Properties, and Uses, by J S Jeans, Illustrated	22 8
Ure's Dictionary of Science, Art, and Manufacture, 3 Vols	66 0
Cooley's Cyclopedia of Practical Receipts, 2 Vols., New Edn 1880	26 4
Who's Who for 1880	7 8
Haverty's Pashtoo Manual	4 4
Our Future Highway, by V L Cameron, 2 Vols	13 4
Fawcett's Indian Finance	4 12
Chapters from the Physical History of the Earth, by A Nicols	3 4
Williams' Veterinary Medicine	15 12
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor	11 12
Ferminger's Gardening in India	10 0
Nana, by E Zola [French Work]	2 6
Ballantyne's Midnight Marches through Persia	8 0
Russia before and after the War, by E F Taylor	8 12
Anderson's My Wanderings in Persia	6 12
Bransey [Mrs] Sunshine and Storm in the East	13 4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
26, MEADOW STREET.

WATSON & COMPANY.
MOURNING DEPARTMENT

CASHMERES.

	per yard.
42 in. Black Cashmere	Rs. 2-8
42 in. Black Cashmere	,, 3-0
46 in. Black Cashmere	,, 3-8
46 in. Black Cashmere	,, 4-0
46 in. Black Cashmere	,, 4-8
46 in. Black Cashmere	,, 5-0

CRAPE CLOTH.

	per yard.
40 in. Black Crape Cloth	Rs 3-0
40 in. Black Crape Cloth	,, 3-8

DELAINES.

	per yard.
24 in. Black Delaine	Rs. 1-8
24 in. Black Delaine	,, 2-0

SATIN CLOTH.

	per yard.
26 in. Black Satin Cloth	Rs. 1-8

RUSSEL CORD.

	per yard.
27 in. Black Russel Cord	Rs. 1-8

SILK ALPACA.

	per yard.
36 in. Black Alpaca	Rs. 1-8
36 in. Black Alpaca	,, 2-0
36 in. Black Alpaca	,, 2-8
36 in. Black Alpaca	,, 3-0
36 in. Black Alpaca	,, 3-8

BLACK CRAPES.

	per yard.
25 in. Albert Crape	Rs. 3-0
25 in. Albert Crape	,, 5-0
42 in. Albert Crape	,, 7-8

ALL MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS,
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

OF the Company's business comprises WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the office of the man of business, the study of the litterateur, or the boudoir of the lady, and the following large and varied stock of PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, deserves special attention, having, after long experience, been selected by the management as most suited for use in the Indian Climate.

CASH PRICE LIST, MAY 1879.

IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY,

Recommended as possessing many of the excellencies of a hand-made paper, combined with the best characteristics of a paper made by machine.

It is of medium roughness, just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable; whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires. *Thick Quality.*	*Extra Thick Quality.*	Envelopes, box of 125. *Oblong.*	*Square.*
Queen's	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 6	.....	Rs. 1 4
Princess's	1 2	1 6	Rs. 1 4	.....
Albert	1 4	1 8	1 2	1 6
Small Octavo	1 8	1 12	1 4	1 8
Large Octavo	2 0	2 4	1 8	1 12
Large Quarto	.....	4 8	1 8	1 12

EXTRA-SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN STATIONERY.

Presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for Inland and Overland Correspondence.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	*Oblong.*	Envelopes, box of 100. *Square.*
Small Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4
Large Octavo	1 4	1 4	1 8
Large Quarto	2 8	1 4	1 8

PRINCE OF WALES' STATIONERY.

A thin opaque Paper with water-lined ruling, suitable for Inland and Overland Postage.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. *Oblong.*
Medium Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2
Medium Quarto	3 0	1 2

VELLUM WOVE BANK PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Large octavo, boxes containing 5 quires paper and 100 envelopes, Rs. 4-0.

TREACHER'S NEW OVERLAND ALDINE BANK STATIONERY.

Of pleasing azure tint, agreeable surface, and adapted for Inland and Overland postage.

Wrappers surmounted by the Arms of the City of Bombay.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. *Oblong.*
Large Octavo	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 2
Large Quarto	2 4	1 2

IMPERIAL TREASURY REPP STATIONERY.

In different tints, for invitations, &c., very fashionable for local correspondence.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 125.
Albert	Rs. 2 0	Square Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo	2 4	,, 2 0

IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REPP STATIONERY.

Cream laid, of double thick quality.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 125.
Albert	Rs. 2 0	Square Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo	2 4	,, 2 0

RIBBON REPPED PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Small Octavo, Box containing 2 Quires Paper and 50 Envelopes.....Rs. 2 4

THE NEW JAPANESQUE STATIONERY.

The peculiar artistic ornamentation of paper in use by the upper classes of Japan for ceremonial and complimentary purposes has suggested this beautiful style to the manufacturers,

Small Octavo, box containing 2 quires paper and 50 envelopes.....Rs. 3 0

PAPIER DE LUXE.

A combined Note Paper and Envelopes,

Albert, Box containing 50 Sheets.....Rs. 2 4

CHIT STATIONERY.

Of good quality, at reasonable prices.

Paper, Packet of 5 Quires.			Envelopes, box of 100.		
Ladies' Size	Rs. 0 14	Oblong	Rs. 0 12	Square	Rs. 0 14
Gentlemen's Size	Rs. 1 2	,,	,, 0 14	,,	,, 1 0

Papers and Envelopes Stamped with Customer's own Dies at Short Notice.

OFFICE AND MOURNING STATIONERY, FOOLSCAP AND BLOTTING PAPERS, &c.

Sample Books of Stationery for actual reference as to quality and style are furnished to Mofussil Constituents upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHKMAERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA & Co. beg to inform their Constituents and the public suffering from defective sight, that

MR. N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST FROM CALCUTTA,

has arrived, and will attend at our establishment for a few days only from 10 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m., beginning THURSDAY, the 11th instant.

A large assortment of the superior and so deservedly successful

EUREKA SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES

Just to hand by S. S. KASHGAR.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
N. LAZARUS, OCULIST,
CALCUTTA.

20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR ORDER ABOVE Rs. 100 CASH.

THE UNITED SERVICE WINE CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

PRICE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE.

From Dufaut & Cie, Chateau de Pierry, Epernay.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

	Per Doz. Qts.	Rs. a. Pts.
Sillery Extra (extra dry)	28 8	16 0
Chateau de Pierry ,,	29 12	17 4
Ay Mousseux, superior	32 8	18 8
Royal Sillery, 1st quality	39 8	22 0
Vin de Cabinet [extra dry]	44 0	..
Vin de Reserve	49 0	..

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES.
[STILL AND SPARKLING].

	Per doz. Q's.	Rs. a.
Bodenheimer	19 8	
Niersteiner	20 4	
Liebfraumilch, 1868	30 0	
Johannisberg, 1868	36 8	
Steinberg Cabinet, 1868	60 0	
Braunneberg Moselle	20 0	
Moselle blumchen [Flower]	24 0	
Bernecastler Doctor

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1880.

THE Bombay mails of 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday. The London telegrams of yesterday's date report a drop of ⅛ in Consols which are now quoted at £97⅞, and a rise of ⅛ in French Rentes to Frs. 116¾. Indian Government Securities are unchanged at 78½ for Fours and 84½ for Four-and-a-half per cents.

In the General Produce markets Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee was 6d. per cwt. lower at 97s. per cwt. Good Ordinary Native unchanged at 70s. per cwt. The week's landings amount to 1,400, the Deliveries to 1,000 and the present stock is now 18,000 tons. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged at £33-10 for Ceylon and £36 for Cochin.

The market for Metals showed increased weakness, the quotation for Wallaroo Copper being 10s. per ton lower at £80 10s. per ton, and for Spelter 5s. at £16 per ton.

In Manchester the market for Piece Goods closed dull and 7lb. 38-39 inch and 11lb. 54 inch Shirtings were quoted 1½d. per piece lower. Other quotations unchanged.

In Liverpool the East India Wool Sales opened yesterday with a good demand at 10 per cent. advance in price: the total quantity offered was 16,500 bales. The market for Cotton closed dull. The day's sales amounted to 5,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were Surats. Mid. Uplands was 1 16 per lb. lower, being quoted at 7 5-16d. per lb. Surat descriptions were unchanged, but Bengals and Madras Cotton are 1-16d. per lb. lower. In New York Mid. Uplands was still quoted at 13 3-16 cents per lb., but Futures for June delivery were again slightly easier being quoted at 13·44 against 13·49 cents per lb. on Monday.

The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date compare with the two previous seasons as follows:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	7,000	7,000	16,000
Four days' Receipts	28,000	27,000	46,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	4,360,000	4,011,000	3,776,000

Bar Silver in London yesterday was quoted at 52d. per oz. which, according to the public telegrams, was an advance of 1-16th per oz. Private messages to hand yesterday, however, gave the higher quotation for the Metal.

EXCHANGE—As usual on Wednesdays there have not been many bills making to-day as the Banks have shown little disposition to buy, pending the announcement of the allotment of Council Drafts in London. The general opinion is in favour of an allotment at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8 1-16d. per Rupee, probably the latter, as our market closes strong at an advance of 1-32d. on our yesterday's quotations. As a remittance too Council Bills are handier at this time of the year than Silver, as before the arrival of shipments of the Metal our season will be drawing on towards its close.

In Calcutta rates are unchanged at 1s. 8d. per Rupee for demand and 1s. 8 5-16d. for 3 months' sight Bank Bills.

At the Weekly board meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay to-day the rates of discount and interest were raised one per cent. all round. The advance was generally expected, but dearer money will certainly assist the hardening tendency in Exchange. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 1-16 to 3-32d.	per Rs.
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 8 7-32d.	"
Credits 3 " "	1s. 8 1-32d.	"
Documents 3 " "	1s. 8 13-32d.	"
Francs 3 " "	2·15	"

Rates on Calcutta remain at 100 1-16 for demand and 99½ for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market for Fours has been steady to-day at Rs. 94¾ at which at the close there are buyers but no sellers. Fours-and-a-half are quiet at Rs. 101¾.

SHARES.—The market has been quiet to-day without any particular changes. In Land Companies Mazagons have advanced Rs. 25 per share. In Spinning and Weaving Shares the only alteration reported are in favour of buyers. Dhurrumseys are down to Rs. 255 again, Hindustans are Rs. 10 lower, Jewraz Balloo Rs. 5, Madras United Rs. 10, Morarjee Rs. 5, and Orientals Rs. 5 per share. In Miscellaneous shares Bombay-Burma Trading Company's shares have advanced to Rs. 1,825.

COTTON.—We have to report upon another day of great dulness in this market, accompanied by a further decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy in all descriptions, both on the spot and for forward delivery. The decline brought out some few buyers before the close, but only a very small business has been done, and so long as the available supply of steam tonnage remains in its present limited scale, shippers will naturally act with great caution. The closing quotations are—

Good M. G. Broach, Ready	Rs. 242	per candy	F. P
" " April delivery	" 241	"	"
" Dholleras, Ready	" 232	"	"
" " April delivery	" 231	"	"
" Oomrawuttee, Ready	" 232	"	"

SEEDS.—There is no change to report in this market. Linseed is still quoted at Rs. 6-7 per cwt. for ready and Gingerat Rapeseed Rs. 6-4 per cwt. for May delivery.

FREIGHTS.—Rates continue to advance and 50s. per ton is now asked for ready shipment via Canal to Liverpool. By the Cape also rates are stiffening and 30s. per ton is asked for ships in the berth. Continental rates are unchanged at 70s. per Trieste and Venice 47s. 6d. perton Fright paid here for Marseilles and Genoa. For forward loading there is some enquiry for Liverpool at 40s. for April shipment, but shippers do not care about engaging much further ahead.

PIECE GOODS.—The market cotinnues very quiet, and with less favourable news from Manchester prices have a downward tendency.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 13th March 1880.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	46,491	0	0
Merchandise	1,26,416	0	0
Telegraph	650	0	0
Other Receipts	2,000	0	0
Total Rs....	1,74,557	0	0

Corresponding week in March 1879.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	46,556	0	0
Merchandise	1,27,971	0	0
Telegraph	417	0	0
Other Receipts	209	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,75,153	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	596	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRIG VESTAL, 88 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Mozambique, with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

THE SHIP COUNTY OF CARNARVON, 1,270 tons, Captain R. Robert, will sail to-day for Bassein, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. CULNA, 1,532 tons, Captain Geo. N. Brown, sailed yesterday for Masulipatam, in ballast.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIP MALABAR, 4,173 tons, Captain John R. G. Grant, sailed yesterday for England, with troops.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, arrived in harbour on the 16th inst., from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 205 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE ROBERT LEES, 7,199 tons, Captain B. Hean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (4th Nov.), with a cargo of 1,664 tons coals and 2 storway. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Pearl(s).....	Raffin.....	Mandvee, Mar 14.
17	Robert Lees.....	Hean	Liverpool, Nov 4.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Culna (s)	Brown	Masulipatam.
	Vestal	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	H. M. S. Malabar (s)	Grant.....	England.

The ship County of Carnarvon, Roberts, to Bassein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Burmah, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Franley, to Barcelona and Marseilles.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
12	Chinsura (s).....	Gavin.....	Bombay, Feb 29.
13	Shahjehan (s).....	Bullock	Bombay, Feb 25.
	Inventor (s).....	Reynolds	Liverpool, Feb 7.
	Saint Mildred	Murray	London, Nov 26.
	Ardenclutha	Bannatyne ...	Liverpool, Nov 23.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 12.—Steamer Rajpootana. Ship Roman Empire. Barques Daphne and Nusser Musjeet.
Mar. 13.—Steamer Merkara. Ship City of Berlin, Barque Victoria Bridge.

PASSENGERS.

Per Chinsura—Mr J Rosaris, Mr F A Savale, wife and 3 children Mr H Wright, wife and infant.
Per Shahjehan—Messrs W Perrie, and R Shooter.
Per Inventor—Mr Irvine.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Ardenclutha—Bth N. Nicolson in Lat 7-45 N; Long 20-45 W Harriett, McGilvery, Philadelphia to Japan. Ship McBeth from London to Melbourne, Barque St Kilwa for Calcutta in Lat 1 N; Long, 29-15 W 50 days out.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
15	Nararimb (s).....	.....	London.
	Tenasserim(s).....	.....	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
14	Gannet(s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	India (s)	.....	Calcutta & N P.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Navarino, from Calcutta, and Northern Ports—Miss Massey, Mrs C A Patterson, Mr W F Cazalet, Mr W R Criper, Mr John Poole, Mr J Phillips, Mr Brasso, Dr Trimnell, Rev Canon Black, Mrs Black, Miss Griffith, Mr Riach, Miss E Griffith, Mr C Gray, Mr J Comfort, Rev W Norris, Mrs Norris and 2 children, Rev G H Hook, Miss Chettle, Mr and Mrs Walton, Mr D J Mellitus, Mr Adey, Mr C Hamilton, Mr and Mrs Luber, and Mr Byers.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

India, for Calcutta, and Northern Ports, Mar 13:—For Coconada—Mr R A Sherard, Mr R G Chapman, Mr P H Young, and Mr F W Cornelius. For Vizagapatam—Mr J A Garstin, Mr H J Knox. For Calcutta—Mrs Shortt, Mr J W Grinnol, Mr J Smith, Mr W Swellie, and Mr Hall.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 17.

FROM LONDON.

Earl King s—100 cases assorted pencils and 15 cases hurricane laterns, A Murcott and Co: 51 cases gin and 37 casks beer, Jamsetjee Framjee; 15 cases matches, Volkart Brothers; 25 barrels pitch and 10 puncheons tar, Esmaljee Rahamedally; 2,000 casks portlan cement, Edward Bates and Co: 13 bales printing paper, The *Times of India*: 25 drums turpentine, Abdoolally Sumoodin: 4 cases silvered sheet glass, Surufally Mamonjee: 25 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

Vortigern s—10 cases bird shots and 4 cases cartridges, Mahamedally Noorbhoy; 100 cases champagne, B and A Hormusjee; 4 cases cilmahatores, 3 cases medicine other sorts, 10 cases provisions and 15 cases cornflower, The Agra Bank; 10 cases cotton ball thread, Lang, Moir and Co: 12 cases soap, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

Centurion—60 runlets tar, Rajbhoy Ookabhoy.

Manilla s—7 cases medicine other sorts, Abdool Hoosan Mahamedally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—50 cases copper sheets, Benn, Ashley and Co; 45 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Olympia s—2 cases clocks, Hasum Dada.

FROM GLASGOW.

Olympia s—5 drums soft soap, Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy; 50 cases clocks, A Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Assya s—450 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co: 100 bales cotton, Harrey Sabapatty: 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

Rydal Hall s—1 bale wool, Heerjee Govindjee; 4 bales wool, Killick, Nixon and Co.

J B Brown s—53 bales cotton waste, Jewraj Mecrally.

Franconia s—194 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Purshotum and Co: 3,000 cwts myrabolams, Dewjee Premjee; 625 cwts myrabolams, Dayall Dharsey.

Shakespear, s—220 cwts bones, Natha Essa.

FOR LONDON.

Earl King s—30½ cwts dry ginger and 253 lbs cardamoms, Mowjee Godaw: 770 cwts myrabolams and 265 cwts coffee, Nathoo Lalljee: 1,101 cwts linseed, Pelly and Co: 2,001 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co; 155 cwts dry ginger, Nanjee Govindjee.

Nepaul s—16 bundles E teeth, Surrift Durvesh: 4 bundles E teeth, Nanchund Javerchund: 46½ cwts dry ginger, Currumsee Khetsee and Co: 8½ cwts E teeth, Ebram Passanee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Antonia s—10 bales skins, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Europa—250 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

Erlking s—500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ettore s—200 bales hemp, Assur Verjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Leo s—709 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co:

Assiria s—2,655 cwts gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Farnley s—55 packages cocoanut oil, 166 bags pepper, and 432 bags coffee, A H Lloyd and Co.

Britannia s—50 bales wool, L Singer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Britannia s—2,799 cwts gingellyseed, Peel, Cassels and Co: 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co: 150 bales cotton, L Singer and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Nepaul s—34½ cwts dry rose flower, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Shahzada s—200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Melville and Co.

Ethiopia s—100 bales cotton, Melville and Co; 111 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR MADRAS.

Ethiopia s—2 bales cotton, The Madras S and W Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—174 bales cotton, The Cooper Landing Co: 185 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 18.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

564-78—Jefferson, B and D—Dewsey Anund vs Gansey Kessow and others—H Bicknell.

780-77—Shapurjee and T—Ismailjee Jewabhoy and another vs Cooverjee Lilladhur and others—Smith and F.

797-77—Shapurjee and T—Ismailjee Jewabhoy and another vs Vullubdas Vundrawandas—Smith and F.

1-79—Shapurjee and T—Girjashunker Vyashunker vs The Fleming S and W Co—Ardeshir and H, for direction.

388-79—Chalk and W—Purmanund Jewadas vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L.

1-2-77—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Vulleejee Tyabjee Borah—M H Khan.

461-79—In person—Thucker Ghordhundas Cullianjee vs Thucker Nurronjee Morarjee—Rimington, H, C, and B.

534-79—Rimington, H, C and B—Narronjee Morarjee vs Govordhun Cullianjee and others.

717-79—In person [a pauper] Nurandass Premdass vs Samuldass Rugoonathdass and others—Balkrishna and B.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

639-78—A F Turner—Wassoodew Moroba and others vs Mathoorabai and others—Janardhun G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Summary Suit.

710-79—H W Payne—Mowjee Pragjee and another vs The Manchester and Bombay S and W Co.—In person.

LONG CAUSES.

149-76—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Wamonrao Ramchunder—Balkrishna and B—Specially fixed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 16.

McNair, Lieut Col, Bengal Infantry, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.
Maxwell, Surg Major, on sick leave, from Madras.
Dutt, Surg, on duty, from Aden.
Welch, Captain, 25th Bombay N I, on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 16.

Adams, Major, Asst Qr Mr Gl, on duty, to Kurrachee.

MARCH 17.

Maunsell, Col, R E, on duty, to Bassein.

THE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE MEMORIAL FUND.

GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF CONTRIBUTING to the FUND for the COMMEMORATION of the PUBLIC SERVICES of H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Baronet, G. C. S. I., C. I. E., are requested to PAY their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

The subscriptions will be duly acknowledged in the local papers as received.

CHARLES DOUGLAS,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 16th March 1880.

NOTICE.

AS SEVERAL LETTERS have recently MISCARRIED, Gentlemen who have NOT received ANSWERS to their communications are requested to be good enough to WRITE AGAIN.

Contributions, &c. should be addressed to THE EDITOR, business communications to THE MANAGER

GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE

CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK,
Agents in Bombay:
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
OF HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

The reason they have for accepting the Agency is as follows:—

Having tried to procure, regardless of expense, in all the CHIEF TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND ALL LARGE CITIES, Pebbles and Frames equal to those produced by MR. MENIST, AND HAVE TOTALLY FAILED TO APPROACH THEM.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance according to the particular defect of sight being treated Ill-made and loosely jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes, for this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper, without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel Frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful if there would be any economy in Steel, as it corrodes so quickly and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark that will not wash out.

His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

His 12-LENSE DUCHESSE, all in Aluminium, are as powerful as Field-Glasses and are all Achromatic.

His Field, Marine, and Opera-Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eye to aches.

Messrs. M. and Co. have made arrangement to receive their patients in a PRIVATE ROOM' it being hardly possible to test and suit the eye sight without such convenience. Mr. Menist has left them instruments, which enables them to test each eye separately, it being frequently the case that one eye requires a different accommodation to the other, as well in magnifying as diminishing powers. Messrs. M. and Co. have received valuable information from Mr. Menist, by which to suit the eyesight.

Pamphlets can be had on application.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 23rd MARCH,
BENEFIT OF
MISS AGNES BIRCHENOUGH.
Under the distinguished and in the immediate presence of
THE HON'BLE L. ASHBURNER, C. S. I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

For particulars see future advertisements.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JOYNT—March 16th, at Surat, the wife of C. Joynt, M. D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GRANT—SINGLETON—March 2nd, at Galle, George Francis Mytton Grant, Bombay Civil Service, to Isabel Margaret Corbet, elder daughter of F. C. Singleton, Adelaide, South Australia.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

D'SOUZA—March 12th, at Simla, the wife of Mr Jno. D'Souza, of a son.

MASTER—March 10th, at Ootacamund, the wife of C G Master, C S, of a son.

MORIARTY—March 12th, at Mozuffernagar, the wife of Matthew D Moriarty, MB, Officiating Surgeon, of a son.

POGOSE—March 9th, at Dacca, the wife of Mr Peter N Pogose, of a daughter.

RAESTON—March 10th, at Darjeeling, the wife of Lt Colonel W H Raiston, 70th Regt, of a daughter.

RICHARDSON—March 9th, at Tirowville, Travancore, Mrs F G Richardson, of a son.

TALBOT—March 6th, at Mount Abu, the wife of Captain A C Talbot, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1880.

IT is to be hoped that one of the "members for India" will move without delay for papers connected with the management of, and expenditure upon, the Rumpa business, with a view to preventing any similar public scandals recurring in the future. According to a correspondent of the Calcutta *Englishman*, writing from the locality in question, the estimated expenditure on the pursuit of a few half-naked savages up to date is no less than fifteen of sixteen lakhs, and the *Madras Mail's* correspondent from the same place states that, although an army almost as large as that which first entered Kabul has been employed in the Rumpa country for twelve months, there has been literally nothing to show for all the cost of its presence there, the rebel leader Chendriah having on every occasion easily out-manœuvred the troops, and at last fallen a victim not to a sepoy's bullet but to some intrigue with a caste girl in which he was entangled. Nothing could better show the uselessness of the military in the pursuit of the Rumpa rebels than this episode in Chendriah's history. At the time when no less than five regiments or more of the Madras army were in pursuit of him, Chendriah could yet find leisure to amuse himself with an amour, and it is further stated by the *Madras Mail's* correspondent that upon many occasions he and his followers "chaffed" the sepoys through the bamboo bushes of the jungles in the full confidence that the military could never lay hands upon them, although so close as to admit of conversation passing between the parties. Indeed, from all the information to be had from Rumpa, the rebels have ever tried to make it understood that they have no quarrel with the military, or even with the Sirkar, but only with the police. To the latter they attribute, and we dare say correctly, all the *zulum* and extortions they complain of, and surely it was a most extraordinary error of judgment to send an army against these few misguided men when an inquiry into their grievances and the change or relief of the obnoxious police parties, and the small officials, could have served all purposes very much better. Evidently, as the *Madras Mail's* correspondent now hints, the civil authorities of the district are not the right men in the right place, but we have not heard of these people being changed, or indeed of anything less stupid being done in the business than to pour troops into the Rumpa country where the soldiers contract fever immediately to the extent of 30 per cent., and where they are laughed at by the rebels to their heart's content.

The discredit and expense of this whole business ought to be brought home to some one, and if the affair has not already attracted the attention of one of those members of the House of Commons who interest themselves in Indian politics, the East India Association might properly take it up as a very striking example of Indian administration at its worst. We do not know what truth there may be in the stories which come to us from Madras and which assign this great public scandal to the Duke of Buckingham alone, but there can be no doubt that the Commander-in-Chief at Madras was from the first opposed to sending troops to a place where they could not operate, and where every one knew they must speedily succumb to fever. And it is rumoured that since the troops have been sent to Rumpa, the Madras Commander-in Chief has had little to do with their control; that they are, in fact, retained by the civil authorities in the district to bolster up the wretched reputation of the local police, and to fortify whatever courage the native constables have left. If this is the fact, the police of the Godaveri district, and the civil authorities also, must be considered the most expensive in the Empire. Not only do we pay for their inefficiency, but it would seem for an army, at the rate of 15 lakhs or more, probably 20 lakhs per annum, to keep persons in situations whose inefficiency is proved. As the correspondent of the *Madras Mail* very sensibly observes, this sort of management of a disturbance is only an encouragement to more of the same kind; it is a premium offered to persons of Chendriah's character to go and do in other parts of India what Chendriah has so successfully done in Rumpa.

On the information alluded to above, the immediate reorganisation of the police, together with a change of the district officers who permitted this shameful disturbance ever to arise, are the steps which naturally suggest themselves to the reader's intelligence. The very last act which any one in his senses would advise, would be to maintain a small army in Rumpa to justify an inefficient police in the eyes of the district. A few semi-military police, enlisted in the hills and of course acclimatised and acquainted with the country around could have done long ago what so many regiments of the Madras army have striven in vain to do, and at a tithe of the sum which the Rumpa rebellion has cost the country. The police force at Rumpa notwithstanding, remains as it ever was, nor do we hear, even at this date, of any projected improvement in its construction. Such folly as the whole tale discloses could not continue for a week in this Presidency, but apparently the Madras Government are trying to justify in every way they can the conclusions of the Simla Retrenchment Committees; among others, the proposal that the minor governments of India should be abolished as institutions worse than useless. The fate of Chendriah, as related by the correspondent above mentioned, ought to awaken a certain sympathy in England, with his compatriots and their misfortunes; especially if there is any truth in the news from Rumpa published lately, and to the effect that the Madras Government was continuing an obnoxious tax, and confessedly an unjust tax, to please the officials of the neighbouring Nizam's territory. The rebel leader was evidently an Indian brave of the first class, and less of a visionary than was Wassudeo Balwunt. Chendriah probably could not have held out against Major Daniell and the party of trackers the Major would have put on his heels, a single month; but he was able to defy the army of sick and weakly regular troops the Madras Government sent against him, a whole year, and he might have defied and laughed at the last for all time had he only pursued his old tactics, and the Madras Government, theirs. Chendriah, unfortunately for himself, fell into the snare which has proved so fatal to many great men, from Samson down wards. He was taken in the toils of a local Delilah, and the manner of his death can furnish matter for romance. His story is to be commended, we say, to the attention of public men interested in India, and to those home journals which care for the efficiency of Indian administration. It is a scandalous story at the best, and well worth the light which a call for the publication of its papers in the House of Commons must throw upon it. Moreover it contains this moral which the Government of India would do well to heed, that it is high time to look well after the practices of the police. What has occurred at Rumpa as the consequence of police *zulum*, or inefficiency may occur equally well elsewhere, though it is only in the Madras Presidency, we suppose, that disturbances could last so long as those at Rumpa.

THE old saw about the prospects of the patient when the doctors disagree is brought to mind by the radical difference of opinion as to the results of the labours of the Army Commission. Sir John Strachey tells us:—"These high authorities" (the Army Commission) "believe that the adoption of their proposals would greatly increase the efficiency of the army in peace and war; that it would add to the strength of the military portion of our forces; that the strength and efficiency of the native army, as a fighting body, and the popularity of the service, would be increased; that the medical service would be placed in harmony with the true principles of army organization; that in the departments of the army greater uniformity and power of administration would be obtained; that the great lines of military communication would be improved and made permanently secure; that under a more scientific system the troops could be more rapidly and easily mobilized. The Commission believe that these great results, by which the efficiency of the army would be immensely increased, could be attained, not only without additional expense, but with a positive saving to the State of £1,250,000 a year." In the debate which followed Sir John Strachey's speech, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief said in reference to Sir Ashley Eden and the Army Commission, "every one knew with what delight a father looked upon his infant; but when the young gentleman was presented to the world, he was not always received with a uniform meed of admiration. . . . . But the position in which the army now stood was not that contemplated by the Commission, when the reduction involved in their recommendations were brought forward. Who could say that the army would ever again occupy the position it held in September last? He did not think that such an idea could, even for one moment, be entertained, and, therefore, that neither Sir Ashley Eden nor the members forming his Commission could possibly forecast the future, or say that the army would even revert to the position in which it was when they felt themselves justified in bringing forward the measures they had." With this radical difference of opinion among the doctors, what is going to become of the patient?

WHEN a newspaper wakes up to the fact that its feelings had run away with it, and resolves to do penance by severely correcting the popular aberrations in which it had too fully shared, it should be careful to set an example of precision and sobriety when asking people to accept its second thoughts as best. It excites a feeling of deep regret to see a newspaper contradicting itself to no purpose, and remaining as hopelessly in the wrong after it confesses to a fit of mental derangement as it was before. Our local contemporary one day tells us that Sir Richard Temple "founded schools and *colleges*, and went in for the special encouragement of scientific teaching." A few days later we learn from the same authority that "he (Sir Richard Temple) actually did little for higher education but make a few appointments of doubtful propriety; and as for furthering the study of physical science in Bombay he accomplished *nothing at all*, but the appointment of Dr. MacDonald as a Curator of a Museum that is still empty." Now, if we take the first of these statements as being the correct one, we are led to the conclusion that there has been sense and reason in the appreciative eulogiums which have been spoken in favour of our late Governor on account of the impetus he gave to scientific education in this Presidency. If, however, the second account is the one which should command our confidence, then we must conclude that all those scientific gentlemen who have so constantly spoken of Sir Richard's good-will towards science, have been either the simple-minded dupes of appearances, or guilty of deliberately measuring out unjustifiable and contemptible flattery. The facts of the case are these: Sir Richard Temple openly expressed his desire to see the study of science take a higher rank in the colleges and schools of this Presidency, and in his capacity of Chancellor of the University, gave practical expression to this desire by carrying, in the face of considerable opposition, a motion for the founding of a new faculty in science, and the granting of a B. Sc. degree. In connection with this faculty, a new professorship of general biology was created at the Elphinstone College, as a preliminary measure. A scheme was proposed and commenced for the entire renovation of the Victoria and Albert Museum which had for its object the forming of a good and useful collection of natural history, with geological, mineralogical and botanical specimens, adapted to the requirements of scientific students of all classes. Ideas were being shaped into a practicable form for the founding of a zoological collection at the Victoria Gardens. In course of time, when circumstances permitted, the professorship of general biology was to be divided into two branches, and the departments of the Museum and Gardens placed under the care of separate officers with special qualifications. This work for the time has been stopped in its course, not because Sir Richard wished that it should be stopped, or ceased to care for it, but because he was over-ruled by higher authority. There is reason to believe, however, that the instructions and suggestions, which have been given by the late Governor, will in time bear fruit; and the matter of scientific education will develope itself in the course designed for it. Moreover, the medical branch of general science was always looked upon with special favour by Sir Richard, as all engaged in its teaching acknowledge. Our contemporary in stating that Sir Richard Temple has done nothing towards furthering the study of science but appoint a certain gentleman to a somewhat doubtful position, has failed to recognize that the benefits accruing to the various works and departments of the Presidency by the Governor were not confined merely to those movements which he himself originated, organized and carried out, but consist also in the stimulus he gave to the different officers of those departments by his encouragement and by identifying himself with the projects and the labours of all who had anything useful to suggest or to carry through.

WE believe that nothing authoritative is as yet known respecting the movements of Sir James Fergusson. The telegram received relative to the date of his probable departure from England for Bombay simply mentioned that he would be unable to leave before the 2nd of April. No telegram has been received from him since. Possibly he may, as a contemporary asserts, intend to set out on the 9th April, but nothing authentic is as yet known on the subject in Bombay.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Has it ever struck you that the enormous force now being massed in Kabul is not all reqnired to subjugate the Afghans, but is by way of a demonstration on the part of the astute Beaconsfield, to show the Russians how easily we can send a large army to check-mate anything they can do to threaten India?"

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE performance at this theatre on Tuesday evening was for the benefit of Mr. Tapping, who is deservedly popular as an actor. The "Shaugran" was played to the great satisfaction of the crowded audience that assembled on this occasion, and the *beneficiary* had a very warm reception. Most of the characters were admirably supported, and in one or two instances there was an exhibition of real artistic feeling. Mr. Tapping gave full effect to the different phases of the character of "Com," and Mr. Hewitt made a very favourable impression in the character of "Harvey Duff" and "Father Doolan," whilst Mr. Teesdale very correctly impersonated the country squireen. Mr. Buckland's interpretation of the character of Capt. Molineux was faithful and was marked by considerable finish. Miss Dore was excellent as Arte O'Neil, and Miss Wilson's representation of the young Sligo lady was a polished performance. Mr. Cartwright as "Robert Ffolliot," Miss Birch enough as "Moya," and Miss Antoinette as "The Keener" supported their characters with merit. The music under the able direction of Mr. Levey was, as usual, excellent, and formed one of the attractions of the evening.

FRONTIER NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CAMP, SIBI, MARCH 3.

FOR some time past the flow of reinforcements towards the frontier and to the front has considerably abated, although a good many detachments, chiefly consisting of drafts, have passed up to join their respective corps. Fully ten thousand men have passed up to Peshawar since December. A good many detachments have passed downwards, from the Kurrum and Khyber forces, consisting of time-expired men, invalide, &c. The 16th B. N. I. are within a few marches of Peshawar. Strong drafts for the 2-14th Foot, 72nd Highlanders, and 2nd Goorkhas passed through Rawal Pindi on the 4th inst., on their way to the front.

Letters from Kabul allude to a rumour, current there, to the effect that the troops are likely to be withdrawn by May, by the Shuturgurdan route, avoiding the intense heat of the Khyber route at that season, of which the Khyber Force had such trying experience last year. The public, in India and in England, have scarcely a clear idea of the trying nature of the disastrous return march of the Khyber Force in June last. Some of the corps were more than three weeks on the march from the front to their stations in India, in the terrible heat of June, with cholera raging amongst them. Some corps were more than decimated. That march cost the Khyber Force more lives than all the rest of the campaign put together. It was a terrible march; and it is to be hoped there will be no occasion for such another this year.

As to the Kabul rumour, above alluded to, it need scarcely be said that it is not likely to be well-founded; inasmuch as our retirement from Kabul depends entirely upon the doubtful contingency of something like a stable government being established in unruly Afghanistan; and when that desirable event is likely to occur no one can say.

In some respects, the war, although unquestionably a great strain upon the country, is popular at and near the frontier. There has been a great influx of people from adjacent districts and from beyond our frontier, into the districts between Jhelum and Peshawar; these people finding remunerative employment in the Commissariat, Transport, Postal, and Railway departments. Plenty of money is flowing; and traders are reaping a good harvest. But the high prices of food and fuel have pressed heavily on the poor; and amongst these must be reckoned the lower classes of public servants, and of domestic servants, &c., with *atta* selling at six seers the rupee, and fuel at less than twenty. Prices have fallen little lately in the Rawal Pindi district; where *atta* is now selling at eight or eight-and-a-half seers; but in the Peshawar district *atta* is still about six seers the rupee. How servants and others in receipt of only four or five rupees a month can live in these times is a wonder; the pittance being scarcely sufficient to buy enough *atta* for a man's daily food, without reckoning cost of fuel, simple condiments, and not to speak of clothing, which in the Punjab winter is a matter greatly concerning health. The consequence of the high prices of food and other necessaries of life, and of the small pay of inferior public servants is that great numbers of these people are deserting, to take employment on the railway works, where they can earn double or treble what Government gives them. Cooks, bhistis, hospital servants, &c., are now scarcely to be got for the public service; the Commissariat has to meet its inability to engage them on existing rates of pay, and the time has come when Government must consider the question of raising the pay of such servants. On the other hand, many kinds of artisans—smiths, carpenters, tailors, leather workers, &c., are driving the briskest of trades, in making up the hundred and one articles contracted for by Government, such as carts, tents, pack-saddles, horse gear, warm clothing for followers, all kinds of railway materials, &c. Every owner of beasts of burden or of vehicles of carts, ekkas, bullocks, mules, ponies or camels is in full employment. Contractors are reaping rich harvests from their contracts with Government in the military and railway departments; and one hears of instances of handsome fortunes having already been made by lucky contractors in railway material. Thus, although the times press heavily on certain classes within the sphere of the influence of the war, there is much money in circulation, and large numbers of people are well content with the state of matters, many finding it the best time they ever know.

The Grand Trunk Road between Ratiyal, the present terminus of the Punjab Northern State Railway, and Peshawar, is still a scene of enormous traffic—beasts of burden

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, MARCH 10, 5 P. M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8d., received 12 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 45 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52d. per ounce, market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 79¼; Four-and a-half ditto, 85½.

IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENTS WITH WARDAK CHIEFS.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 17.

KABUL, March 15.—News has been received from the Mustaufi stating that important arrangements have been made with the Wardak chiefs, the most influential in Western Afghanistan, to the effect that the following have promised to come with him to Sherpur—namely, Abdul Kadir Khan, Tajik Gholam Mahomed (son of the late Nussur Khan), Habibula Khan, of the Mirkheyl section, Mir Azad Khan, of the Moyar section, Mir Afzul Khan, of the Tuddokhel section, and Mahomed Usman Khan, cousin of Gholam Hyder, Governor of Turkistan. Mahomed Jan is said to have refused to join the other Wardaks. He says he has made a great name for himself and does not wish to lose it. Mir Afzul Khan, Mahomed Jan's brother, has not made up his mind. Nussur Khan, when living, was far the most powerful Wardak chief, and his son's action is expected to greatly influence the tribesmen generally.

SHAHBAZ KHAN'S POSITION IN KOHISTAN.

Shahbaz Khan, our Governor at Kohistan, reports that he has got five thousand men together ready to repel any attack or move upon Istalif.

PONIES FOR KABUL.

One thousands ponies are expected to reach here to-morrow, being part of a number sent down from Peshawar for equipment under Captain Wynter.

THE WEATHER AT KABUL.

The weather is now delightful. The troops could move out anywhere in light marching order.

THE SEI BABA GARRISON.

KABUL, March 14.—The Garrison at Sei Baba consists of three companies 45th Sikhs, 100 men of the 51st Foot, two guns, Major Douglas' mule battery, and one company of Sappers.

MOVEMENTS OF ARTILLERY.

Colonel Morgan's Mountain Battery leaves Kabul at the end of the month, and will be succeeded by a battery of screw guns from Peshawur.

MAHOMED JAN.

There is no further news of Mahomed Jan. The report of his intended submission is unconfirmed.

THE TROOPS AT KABUL.

The troops will probably be encamped on Siah Sung at the end of the present month if the weather is favourable.

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN'S PROGRESS.

GANDAMAK, March 14.—Owing to the difficulty of carriage, on account of two regiments marching from here to-day to relieve the 24th and 45th Regiments at Latabund and Jagdalak respectively, ordered to Kabul, Mr. Lepel Griffin will not leave here till to-morrow.

AFFAIRS IN KOHISTAN.

The Persian correspondent at Kabul, writing on the 5th inst., reports that Khoja Jan, son of Gholam Jan, reached Charikar with two thousand Ghazis and has appointed Murtaza Governor of Koh-i-Damun to collect supplies and revenue. Khoja Jan has since left for Istalif. Some days ago General Mir Said at Istalif destroyed Khoja Mir's Killa. The latter appealed to Khoja Jan who, however, upbraided Khoja Mir for going into the British camp, and told him he ought to have suffered heavier punishment. He added that if Khoja Mir would promise loyal behaviour for the future and aid in procuring supplies and money, he would help him. A reconciliation has since been effected between General Mir Said and Khoja Mir.

FURTHER RUMOURS OF AN INTENDED ATTACK ON KABUL.

From Ghazni it is reported that Mahomed Jan shortly joins Sirdar Mahomed Hussein Khan in the Logar Valley, and marches to Maidan with the view of attacking Batkhak *via* Khurd Kabul. Mahomed Jan has sent orders to Ghazis to assemble at a spot four miles east of Batkhak, and has called on Asmatullah Khan to help him in the attack. Mahomed Hussein Khan is said to have three thousand men with him in Logar. His family are reported to have left Kabul to join him there. The troops at Ghazni are said to be preparing for an advance on Kabul to take place at the end of this month.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Colonel Kerr, D.C. G., retires from the service, accepting the bonus.

Brigadier General Hankin commands the Peshawur district from General Ross's departure.

General Hill commands the Second Brigade of the Reserve Division, headquarters Gandamak.

The formation of a second division reserve is probable in the event of prolonged hostilities rendering it necessary, the command of which will be given to General Murray, commanding the Lahore Division, with Major Dyson Lawrie as A. D. G.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN THE N. W. P.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 17.

Mr. Webster, now Commissioner of Agra, has taken up the appointment of Inspector General of Police, and will be succeeded by Mr. Cairns Daniell.

Mr. Hume, Junior, a member of the Revenue Board, shortly takes leave, when Mr. Carmichael will be reappointed to the Board, and Mr. Daniell will be transferred from Agra to Benares. When these changes come about Mr. O. C. Robertson, Commissioner of Stamps, will be appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Agra division.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

The Viceroy, it is arranged, will leave Calcutta on the 5th April, reaching Umballa on the 9th, and Simla on the 16th. The offices open at Simla on the 5th.

LADY LYTTON.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 17.

Lady Lytton passed through Allahabad yesterday.

TRIAL OF ISMAIL KHAN ROHILLA AND OTHER RAMOSHIS.

SHAHABAD, MARCH 17.

The trial of Ismail Khan Rohilla, Jemedar, and other Ramoshi naiks who had promised Wassodew Bulwant one thousand and five hundred fighting men and arrested by Mr. Syed Abdul Hak, Police Commissioner to H. H. the Nizam at his own personal risk, was completed to-day by Major Dobbs and the Goolburga Commissioner. Ismail Khan is sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and two others to eighteen months and one year respectively. The Patel and Patwaree are fined. The rest have been acquitted for want of evidence. The prosecution was ably conducted by Major Daniell and Mr. Syed Abdul Hak. The prisoners were defended by counsel.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

ATTEMPTS BY GHAZIS.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

KANDAHAR, March 16.—Two more attempts by Ghazis were made: one in Kandahar and one in Khelat, but both the culprits were killed before doing any damage.

From Kabul the Maliks of Maidan have declared their intention of fighting the malcontents if they attack.

Maidan is now clear of insurgents.

The rumour that Abdul Rahman is in Turkistan is gaining consistency daily.

The Mustaufi is understood to be still at Ghazni or in the neighbourhood.

The country about Pezwan is perfectly quiet.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

LARGE ROBBERY OF DIAMONDS AT THE CAPE.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Diamonds to the estimated value of £50,000 have been stolen at the Cape Post Office.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

ROME, MARCH 16.

In a speech made by Signor Cairoli, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, he characterised the "Italia Irridenta" movement as ridiculous, and said that the Italian Government would inexorably quell any attempts to disturb the satisfactory relations now existing between Italy and Austria.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Bombay Mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 16.

The Anchor Line steamer Italia left here for Bombay on the evening of the 14th instant.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5⅞.
The Manchester market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-6
8¼ lbs. "	7-7½
40s Mule Twist	1-0½
4 per cent Rupee Paper	78½
4½ per cent. do.	84½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	116½
Bar Silver	52

Arrival.—Ganges.

Departure.—Tenedos.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the prominent pupils of the Cathedral High School takes place this evening at the Town Hall. H. E. the Acting Governor (the Hon'ble Lionel R. Ashburner, C.S.I.,) will preside.

WE hear from Kurrachee that a well-known contractor on the Indus Valley Railway line is about to institute legal proceedings against Government for the recovery of a large sum of money withheld from him by the Engineer-in-Chief.

THE Secretary of State has called for statements of the staff and war services of officers of the Indian Army, in view to the insertion of the same in a new official Quarterly Army List, which is being compiled at the War Office.

THE Indian Association has again, in view of the forthcoming elections, deputed Mr. Lalmohun Ghose to England to advocate the interests of India, and the Association further proposes to send an address on behalf of India to the electors of the United Kingdom. Mr. Ghose arrived in Bombay on Saturday, and at once secured his passage; and sailed the same evening. So he will have a chance of trying his hand at influencing the prospective member for East Worcestershire on the voyage.

THE Government grant towards extension of education amongst Mahomedans, a correspondent informs us, may be supplemented from a bequest of Rs. 50,000 to that community by the late Munshi Mahomed Ebrahim Muckbar. Our correspondent writes:—"This sum is now in the hands of the deceased gentleman's eldest son, Munshi Ahmed Sahid Muckba, who, I hope, will not fail to come forward at a time when such a fit opportunity of promoting the interests of his co-religionists presents itself to him."

A KURRACHEE paper learns from Kandahar that the enquiry into the Commissariat frauds, in so far as Mr. Cowasjee Rustomjee is concerned, has been concluded, and that the proceedings of the Court are now before the General. Our contemporary does not appear to know anything as to the turn the inquiry has taken; at least he gives no information on that point.

THE subject of cotton-mixing, we are glad to see, is receiving attention. The Cotton Inspector, Dharwar, has submitted a report to the Commissioner of Customs, Opium, and Abkari, in which he explains that he has given orders for all bales of Khandeish cotton mixed with Waradi cotton to be marked with a red cross, while all bales of foreign cotton (Hurda, Indore, Jubbulpore, &c.) will be marked with a black cross. The report further contains the following items:—"Cotton is being brought to Jalgaum in large quantities from Raneja, Indore, Ratlam, and other places. . . . A merchant by name . . . . . has brought 2,000 candies of Khandeish cotton at Bodwad, in the Nowsal taluka, which have been forwarded to the address of R. I. P. Railway Station, Mulkapore, Nagpore Line." This cotton is gained at Mulkapore and pressed at Khanguam. Besides this, clean cotton is also taken from Bodwad by road in carts and pressed at Khamgaum and other Berar presses."

The Lahore paper remarks:—

"The probabilities seem to us as strong, that if General Massy had retired on first feeling the enemy, the Afghans would certainly have followed him to Sherpur, that they almost amount to a certainty, and knowing now as we do the force which remained in the cantonment to defend it, we can only consider it an extraordinary peace of good fortune that General Massy did fight, small as his force was, and heavy as the losses he sustained have proved."

Of our late Governor the *Pioneer* says:—His departure from India cannot but excite a predominant feeling of regret on behalf of the country; but the immense cordiality of the farewell he has received from Bombay does much to render the present occasion one which all appreciative observers of his career must regard with pleasure. Sir Richard, in his time, has been one of the best abused men in India, but he has gaily breasted the current of detraction, and, in the end, has conquered the affections of the Bombay community, at any rate, in a way which does equal credit both to them and to him. * * * He enters public affairs at home at an earlier period of life than has generally marked the commencement of similar attempts; and if the catalogue of Anglo-Indian failures in the House of Commons is ever to be diversified, Sir Richard Temple looks more likely to break the charm than any other man whom India could send to St. Stephen's.

THE Calcutta papers have not yet learned to love Sir Richard Temple. The *Indian Daily News* discourses eloquently on his departure from Bombay and the intelligent reader will notice the fine effect produced by the deft use of the words "not improbable" in the first sentence, and "probably" in the second:—It would seem not improbable that a good deal of this enthusiasm was inspired, and arranged for. When the Viceroy enters or leaves the capital, the streets are lined with chowkydars. Sir Richard leaves Bombay for Worcestershire with the roads lined with troops, and probably with *claqueurs* at intervals to lead the enthusiasm. It is somewhat astonishing that the people of Bombay should allow themselves to be deluded and used in this way, on behalf of a man, who, professing to be an Englishman, has not the very smallest conception of the rights of Englishmen who are not in office. A more abject and servile worshipper of power does not breathe than Sir Richard Temple. A more contemptible champion of the rights of Englishmen it would be impossible to find. The right of Englishmen to meet for the redress of grievances, the right to petition Parliament, or the Queen, or the Viceroy, or any authority whatever, it is not a privilege, but the *right* of Englishmen. And yet it is but a few months ago that this wretched charlatan, who now goes to England to contest for a seat in the freest assembly in the world, positively refused to these same citizens of Bombay the use of their own Town Hall, to hold a meeting which they had a *right* to hold for a constitutional purpose an object which they had a *right* to seek to attain. These free and enlightened citizens of Bombay were actually indebted to the courtesy of a travelling showman for a place to meet in, because the political Barnum, at the head of the city, thought it would be pleasing to "his betters," if he could stifle the voice of public opinion that desired to protest against an abuse of authority in the interests of his party at home. Surely, Bombay has not stultified itself; or is the proposition ironical merely, to erect a statue to Sir Richard in—the Town Hall! Is it a shrewd attempt to draw the citizens into a scheme for erecting a standing monument of their own servility, that might be instructive to future ages? In this sense, we can understand it. But we cannot conceive of a fairly free and independent constituency in England sending to Parliament a man like the ex-Governor of Bombay. There was no flourish of trumpets, no dinner, no address, no 1,000 rupees when Sir Richard left Bengal. There might not be much to hope in the way of improvement; but the province was at least rid of an official, who would not hesitate to subordinate the interests of India, and the most cherished rights of Englishmen, if by so doing, he could only add to the glory or advancement of Sir Richard Temple.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rates of interest and discount one per cent.

AN extract from the *Russian Turkestan Gazette* No. 45, dated 13—25th November last, states that the reported retrocession of the Kulja region to China having created some alarm and disquiet among both the native and Russian inhabitants of the province, the military Governor of the Semerechye issued, for general information, a circular to the effect that no final decision about the retrocession in question had been arrived at, but should it subsequently take place, it would be entirely at the option of the people to remain where they are under Russian or to emigrate. To those who chose the former other lands would be granted within that part of the Kulja region which remains Russian territory, while on the other hand those who preferred the latter would have no cause of alarm, as the Russian Government were resolved in that case to restrain the Chinese from violence towards their new subjects. The proclamation issued in the name of the Governor General of the Turkestan region further advises the people to discredit all sorts of rumours and vague reports regarding the retrocession of the Ili valley to China, and reassures them that, in case the restitution be decided on, Russia at all events will guard their interests and that she will, as far as possible, endeavour to place all the nationalities dwelling within the region on a footing worthy of the Russian name.

FURTHER information as to General Massy's proceedings on the 11th December has been received by the *Civil and Military Gazette*, which make it tolerably clear that on one point at any rate the charge of disobedience of orders must break down. Our contemporary writes:—General Massy's starting point was at a place called Kaunchi Kotul, more than two miles distant from the nearest point of the road by which he was ordered to proceed. He might have proceeded to his left and struck that road close to the Dey Mozung gorge, but he does not appear to have been ordered to do this, though that might have been "the ordinary route" which General Roberts seems to have assumed that he would take. But had he taken this course, he would have increased his distance from General Macpherson's position by a considerable length of road, and from the point of view, at any rate, of the great object he was directed to obtain—by two additional miles. To avoid doing this, he resolved to proceed to his left front, so as to strike the Ghazni road about three miles from the Dey Mozung gorge, and about the same distance from the Kaunchi Kotul. He successfully accomplished this purpose, and had actually reached the road he had been ordered to gain, and his guns were in position within a few yards of it, firing at a range of 1,700 yards, when Sir F. Roberts arrived on the field and took command. Upon this our Lahore paper remarks:—

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VINGORLA DISASTER FUND.

THE following sums have been subscribed up to the 17th March, 1880:—

EUROPEAN WIDOWS' RELIEF FUND.

	Rs	a.	p.
Previously Subscribed.....	6,914	8	0
Sir Michael Westropp.....	50	0	0
Miss Madge Antoinette	25	0	0
Mr Woodward	25	0	0
Mr J Jefferson	15	0	0
Mr D S Kemp	15	0	0
Mr Purshotam Gudhowjee.....	5	0	0
Mr James Thorburn	15	0	0
Mr Jamsetjee N Tata.....	10	0	0
Mr Nanu N Kothari	5	0	0
Mr Jehanghir E Davur	5	0	0
Captain G W Wicks	30	0	0
Mr W Elliott	20	0	0
Mr J Welsh	10	0	0
Mr Jacks	5	0	0
Mr G Jacobs.....	10	0	0
Mr H A Brown.....	5	0	0
Mr H Newcomb	10	0	0
Mr E D Mackay	10	0	0
Mr H Gunning.....	10	0	0
Lieut-Colonel Bartholemew	14	0	0
Captain Charles Hay	25	0	0
Total Rs.....	7,283	8	0

NATIVE PASSENGERS' RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Previously Subscribed	1,055	0	0
Sir Michael Westropp.....	50	0	0
Mr W Woodward.....	25	0	0
Mr J Jefferson.....	15	0	0
Mr D S Kemp	15	0	0
Mr Purshotam Gudhowjee.....	5	0	0
Mr James Thorburn	15	0	0
Mr Jamsetjee N Tata	10	0	0
Mr Nanu N Kothari	5	0	0
Mr Jehanghir E Davur.....	5	0	0
His Highness the Gaicowar of Baroda	150	0	0
Total .....Rs.	1,350	0	0

JAS L. MACKAY,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 16th March 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·812
Temperature of the Air	80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	74·4
Relative humidity of Air	·820
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.	0.4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 3 p.m.).....	86·2
Minimum do. (and at 10 a.m.)	74·2
General Direction of Wind*	SSW, SE, WSW, W, WNW.
Govement of wind in 24 hours*	201.

* From midnight to midnight.

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR QUESTION.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held on Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock. There were present:—Dr. Blaney (Chairman), Sir F. Souter, Mr. C. Douglas, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik, Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Fesulbhoy Cassumbhoy Jangjee, and Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote.

The Rao Saheb said a paper bearing on the Reservoir subject had just been placed in his hands by the Municipal Commissioner. It was a formal notice from the solicitors, Messrs. Chalk and Walker, who were serving on behalf of Hajee Cassum Joosub, the contractor for the Malabar Hill Reservoir, and was to the effect that they required the Council to pay to their client the sum of Rs. 79,309-12-6 and interest thereon at nine per cent. per annum, being the amount due in respect of work done and material supplied under the contract dated 12th February 1877, and also in respect of additional labour and material supplied at the request of the Town Council and the Executive Engineer. Messrs. Chalk and Walker on behalf of their client requested a settlement of the final balance, and on the Council failing or neglecting, to comply with their requisition, a suit would be instituted in the High Court for the recovery of the amount claimed. A letter had also been written, on behalf of the contractor, to the Executive Engineer, requesting him to give a certificate to the effect that the works were in substantial order. He (the Rao Saheb) was informed that the Municipal Commissioner had very properly declined to allow any such certificate to be granted, and he believed the Council would approve of that determination. Having looked through the whole of the correspondence, he thought he might congratulate the Municipality on the fact that they had got to the end of this business, at least as far as they (the Council) were concerned. Although the notice to which he had referred had not influenced him one way or another in arriving at the conclusion to which he had come, still it showed how they stood in reference to their contractor. There was no doubt whatever, upon the evidence which the Executive Engineer had summarised with such ability and care, that a great deal of Municipal money and property had been used by the contractor, under what conditions he would not describe on the present occasion. It was clear that if the matter were to go into the High Court, whether by the contractor or by the Council, this phase of the affair would have to be fully dealt with. No doubt, as the Commissioner said, there had been gross, if not culpable, carelessness, and a large quantity of property belonging to the Municipality had been used by the contractor and had not been paid for. It was also plain that money had been paid without the work being measured, for the Commissioner in his report stated that the engineer did not keep and was not in possession of the requisite notes, and that there were no reliable certified measurements upon which the amount of the final balance payable to the contractor could be adjusted. Then it was also clear that various other items wie detailed by the Commissioner were used in the construction of the road leading to the reservoir, and these had not been paid for. As regards the contractor he thought it was plain that he had made a good deal of profit at the expense of the Municipality. His present claim was one well known in law, but he (the speaker) would not on that occasion characterise it as it deserved. He (the Rao Saheb) thought the thanks of the Council were due to the Municipal Commissioner for the labour and care he had bestowed on this matter, and also to the Consulting Engineer for the manner in which he had dealt with this unpleasant subject. With the permission of the Council he would propose a resolution; and he would be very glad if any portion of it could be modified provided nothing were done to alter the general effect which the resolution was calculated to produce. There was no doubt the business before them was a somewhat unpleasant character, but he did not think the Council would on that account shrink from their duty. The resolution which he proposed was as follows:—"(1). Resolved that this Council, having considered the report of the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer on special duty, and the Consulting Engineer, regarding the contract given to Hajee Cassum Joosub for the construction of the reservoir, road and bridge on Malabar Hill, ending with the Commissioner's letter No. 2,355 dated 9th March, 1880, feel compelled to come to the conclusion that the Executive Engineer has failed to exonerate himself from the charge preferred by the Municipal Commissioner of culpable 'carelessness,' and from a pecuniary point of view, in which he was the great object he was directed to obtain—by two additional miles. 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rates for the Arthur Road included the excavation and cost of Sewree stone and also the carting to the flats, and the instructions to tenderers with regard to the manner in which the metalling and packing were to be done were precisely similar to those given in the specification of the Malabar Hill Contract; but in the latter case the contractor was paid an additional rate of Rs. 4-8-0 per brass for the excavation of the stone and had nothing to pay for the carriage.

38. The same remarks are applicable to the dry rubble walling, and as Mr. Walton calculates the cost of labour for this work at Rs. 2 per brass, there is a balance of Rs. 6 per brass, which represents a clear profit to the contractor. Rupees 7 per brass is a fair rate for dry rubble walling of Sewree stone, and is the rate I am now paying to the petty works contractor, who is bound by his contract to provide such walling at that rate wherever it may be required within Municipal limits.

39. It cannot of course be contended now that the contractor's rates for Malabar Hill road as sanctioned by the late Municipal Commissioner and the Town Council should be withheld, and all that I am desirous of showing is that lower rates might and would have been obtained if the free use of Malabar Hill stone for the road-work had been distinctly specified and agreed on before the work was commenced.

40. If, for instance, instead of inserting in the contract a prohibitory clause like section 65 of the specification, the tenderers had been informed that they would not be required to take any stone to Malabar Hill for either the road or the reservoir, except the comparatively small quantity required for the face work of the latter, the total cost of these works would certainly have been reduced by several thousand rupees.

41. I now come to the fourth and last point, viz., the correctness of the Engineer's measurements upon which monthly payments were made to the contractor during the progress of the works.

42. I do not propose to go into details of these measurements as set forth by both the Engineers, nor do I consider it necessary that the Town Council should do so at present.

43. The clauses of the agreement which have reference to this part of the subject are 33, 34 and 35, which provide respectively as follows:—

"The work shall be measured up at the end of each month by the Engineer or his Assistant and the contractor, and such measurement shall always be confined to actual work only, and for that alone shall the contractor be allowed to claim * * *

"Should any dispute or difference arise as to measurements or levels of foundations which cannot afterwards be conveniently tested, the Engineer's notes shall be considered correct and binding on both parties.

"On the completion of the works an adjustment shall be made and the final balance (based on the Engineer's certified measurements of the total quantity of the work executed by the contractors up to the date of the determination of the contract, and based also on the schedule of rates hereto annexed and exclusive of the deposit) will be paid to the contractor, subject always to the different clauses in the specification, and also subject to any deductions which may be made under clause 32 * * *."

43. From the foregoing quotation it is evident that the actual work done in each month should have been measured at the end of the month, that the Engineer should have kept and should now be in possession of notes upon which any disputed points could be decided, and that the Engineer's certified measurements were to form the basis upon which final payment was to be made to the contractor.

44. From the correspondence it is evident that the work actually done was not measured up in each month, that the Engineer did not keep and is not now in possession of the requisite notes, and that there are no reliable certified measurements upon which the amount of the final balance payable to the contractor can be adjusted.

45. On the other hand, the whole of the work as constructed has since been carefully measured by a competent Engineer with the assistance of the Inspectors under whose supervision the work was carried out, and without reference to any difference of opinion between the Engineer of the Municipality and the Consulting Engineer.

46. Mr. Walton, it will be observed, maintain that he can prove the correctness of the payments made to the contractor *if he is* permitted to prepare cross-sections and fresh measurements, but he should have made the necessary cross-section before he allowed the contractor to commence the work, and any fresh measurements that might be made by Mr. Walton now would be of little or no value, as the tendency on his part would naturally be to make them as far as possible in conformity with the payments made to the contractor.

47. Under the circumstances, I propose to adhere to the measurements made by Mr. Morris, the Engineer above alluded to, and to adjust the final balance due to the contractor on those measurements, and if the contractor declines to accept them it is open to him to take the matter into court or to propose a compromise.

48. The deductions from the amount already paid to the contractor will under the above arrangement be as follows, subject of course to any compromise that may be hereafter effected.

On account of mismeasurements—

Reservoir	Rs 9,114
In road	" 11,165
Total	Rs. 20,279

To which must be added the following items:—

On account of Malabar Hill stone in reservoir walls	Rs. 17,709
Binders	" 3,136
Total	Rs. 20,845

The total amount therefore to be recovered from the contractor is Rs. 41,124, not including the value of Malabar Hill stone used in the packing, &c., of the reservoir, and on the metalling, packing, &c., of the road, which the Consulting Engineer estimates at Rs. 23,088, but which cannot be recovered from the contractor in consequence of the permission given by the Engineer, as stated above in para. 32.

49. The following are my reasons for rejecting the Executive Engineer's measurements:—

From the Consulting Engineer's report and the plan upon which the reservoir was constructed, and also from enquiries that I have made personally, I am satisfied that the site of the reservoir was shifted. I believe this was simply the result of an accident, and that the mistake arose in consequence of the inner lines of the walls as demarcated being mistaken for the outer ones, which would have the effect of shifting the reservoir at least 15 feet. This is not a very important point, but as the excavation was reduced in consequence the Municipality should get the benefit of it, and the saving would amount to Rs. 1,232.

50. Mr. Walton prepares his contour plan so far as the position of the reservoir is concerned, but maintains its correctness with regard to the excess in excavation, amounting to 600,000 cubic feet, recently discovered by him, whereby the contractor, as he states, would be entitled to an extra payment of upwards of Rs. 9,000.

51. If Mr. Walton's measurements had been correctly taken from time to time as he states, but which is now denied by the contractor, it is hardly possible that an excess amounting to 50 per cent. of the original quantity of moorum could have escaped notice, and it is difficult to conceive that the contractor can have actually done and paid for so much additional work without knowing it, and yet this must be the case if Mr. Walton's statement is correct, for the contractor was not aware of it, and he made no claim for payment on account of it until a few weeks ago after the publication of Mr. Walton's former report.

The natural inference from Mr. Walton's statement, I think, is that the contract has been so remunerative to the contractor that he could afford to pay for 600,000 cubic feet of work without missing the money.

52. Mr. Walton and the contractor base the claim of the latter to be extra payment on the information derivable from the contour plan above alluded to; but I am of opinion that in the absence of actual measurements showing that the excavation was really done, the Municipality is not bound to pay for it merely on the figures entered on a plan which is avowedly incorrect.

53. The measurements of the road are far from satisfactory, in fact it would appear that no actual measurements were made. An estimate for a road on the side of a Hill, based solely upon the longitudinal section of a pipe line running 6 feet below the road when complete, cannot possibly be reliable in the absence of cross-sections and the road level. It is evident that the estimate was prepared on such basis, and I am satisfied that no cross-sections were taken either by Mr. Taylor or any one else in the Engineer's Department, and the estimate prepared as to above was adhered to throughout the work; and notwithstanding that the road was afterwards diverted almost throughout, and the gradients were altered, actual measurements were only taken during the first three months, and after that a percentage was guessed at and allowed to the contractor, on account as against the amount shown in the estimate.

54. I cannot accept as correct Mr. Walton's explanation of a remark made by Mr. Pedder when he laid the contractor's tender before the Town Council for sanction. On that occasion Mr. Pedder wrote as follows:—

"Mr. Walton expects to be able to make further reduction by the substitution of a cheaper though equally good description of work in minor details."

The walling of a reservoir which is all walls and floor nearly cannot be called a minor detail, and if it were so, Mr. Walton has certainly sub-titled the cheap set description of work for that originally designed, but unfortunately there has been no corresponding reduction in the expenditure on the work, but a very considerable excess.

55. I think I have now touched upon all the most important points in the correspondence, but if the Town Council should require information on any others, I can supply it verbally when the discussion takes place.

56. Having a great respect for Mr. Walton personally, and entertaining a high opinion of his professional ability, it is with extreme regret that I feel compelled to comment so unfavorably as I have now done upon his conduct generally, in connection with the important works now under consideration. It is impossible, in my opinion, to acquit Mr. Walton altogether of the charge of carelessness, and, from a pecuniary point of view, of neglect of the interest of the Municipality, but at the same time I have no hesitation in saying my conviction is that whatever he has done or has omitted to do throughout the entire transaction he has acted throughout in perfect good faith and under the impression always that whatever he was doing was right and proper and in the interests of the Municipality. I have always found Mr. Walton not only ready and willing, but most anxious, to carry out not merely my orders and instructions, but my wishes in every respect, and my own impression is that he has been too much under the influence of some of his subordinates, and has trusted and left too much to the discretion of others, and that the irregularities which have now been brought to notice are therefore in a great measure attributable to misplaced confidence.

57. With regard to the future, the Town Council will remember that the discretionary powers hitherto vested in the Executive Engineer in all important contracts have been recently transferred to the Municipal Commissioner, who has a Consulting Engineer to advise him and the Town Council on all doubtful points, who on the present occasion has rendered valuable assistance to the Municipality and devoted a great deal of care and attention to the prosecution of a very troublesome inquiry. Irregularities similar to those which led to the present investigation cannot therefore occur, whilst the anxiety and annoy ance to which Mr. Walton has necessarily been subjected in the course of the protracted inquiry will, I am confident, have the effect of making him much more careful in future.—I have the honour, &c.

J. H. GRANT, Municipal Commissioner.

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17 4	19 4 Canteuac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12 St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
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15 12	17 12 Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
13 0	15 0 Pauillac do. for Cup	13 8	15 8
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40	4	41	8	Sparkling Red Burgundy.....	41 8 43 8
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19	4	..		Vermouth	20 0 ..

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32	8	34	8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0 36 0
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43	0	45	0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality].	45 0 47 0
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24	4	26	4	Do. Hotchheimer, fine flavoured	25 8 27 8
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47	8	..		Noyeau de Martinique.....	49 8 ..
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22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
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We have lately added an important branch to our business, viz., manufacturing on our premises gold chains and jewellery of pure Indian gold, by skilled European workmen, therefore giving the fine finish of Western workmanship, better value in gold, and saving the heavy loss by exchange, duty, &c., which have to be charged on articles of this description imported from Europe. Our prices for this description of goods will be found lower than any firm in India.
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WE very respectfully beg to inform our numerous friends and constituents both in Bombay and the Mofussil, that we have JUST RECEIVED a NEW and IMPORTANT ADDITION to our already EXTENSIVE STOCK, suitable for the present season.
This stock has been purchased to our order by our agents in England, and great care and taste has been displayed in the selections, and we confidently assert the goods will be found second to none, and our prices lower than that of any other House in India.
OUR NEW STOCK COMPRISE
Black and Blue West of England Superfine Broadcloth, Black, Blue and Grey Venetians.
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Black, Blue, Brown, Light and Dark Grey Serges of most Superior Textures, and a very choice stock of Fancy Coating, White and Fancy Vesting, Bedford Cords, Whip Cords, English and Scotch Tweeds, White Serge Flannel, White and Colored Flannels, Jute, Oxford and Cambric Shirting, Hawke's Regulation Helmets, Ellwood's Helmets, Ellwood's Hunting Hats, covered with White and Brown Canvas; Dress Hats, Drab Shell Hats, Christy's Black Brown and Drab Fancy Felt Hats, Tweed Hats, Scotch Caps, Gentlemen's Shirts, Collars, Under Vests, Scarfs and Neck ties in all Colours, Merino Woollen and Cotton Socks, Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs Braces, Belts, Scotch Mauds, Railway Rugs, Rug Straps, Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Portmanteaus, Overland Trunks, Deck Chairs, Soiled Linen Bags, English Blankets, in Red, Blue and White, and a large stock of Fancy Goods, of which an early inspection is solicited by
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